to-morrow."
"You'll get Bryan all right," responded Mr.
Gaynor, "but as the Evening Sun said to-night,
it will only result in: A little more work for the Undertaker, Another job for the casketmaker.

Another job for the casketmaker.

After making this speech Mr. Gaynor said that he wanted to bet that Bryan would carry the State of New York this fall. A dozen disinterested persons wanted to take him up and one especially effered to bet him \$1,000 even now, before the two National Conventions met, that Bryan wouldn't carry the State. Mr. Gaynor would not accept the bets.

One of the interesting events of the day was when the Hon Norman E. Mack, at the head of the twenty-four delegates from Eric county, called upon State Chairman Campbell. Mr. Mack said:

"We have been sent to this convention to yote for the instruction of delegates for Wils.

when the Hon Norman E. Mack, at the head of the twenty-four delegates from Erie county, called upon State Chairman Campbell. Mr. Mack said:

"We have been sent to this convention to vote for the instruction of delegates for William J. Bryan and for an indorsement of the Chicago platform is offered, we cannot vote for it without violating our instructions. If any substitute for the Chicago platform is offered, we cannot vote for it without violating our instructions. Therefore we ask you to use your influence to secure a square indorsement of that platform."

Mr. Campbell said, in reply: "You need have no tear about the instruction of delegates. It is settled that the delegates will be instructed for Bryan without opposition. I cannot say yet what will be done about the platform. I will say, however, that my position and yours are not very different. We must be united to enter the fight with any hope of success, and I am rendy to do anything to promote harmony."

Not withstending all these things all acquainted with the inside situation of the Democratic party of the State of New York believe that Mr. Hill is really working to elect a Democratic Oovernor and to capture the Senate and the Assembly at Albany. Color is to be the candidate for Governor, according to his programme, and Tammany is to appear to oppose him, so that he will not appear to be the Tammany candidate, but will get the Tammany support. The Tammany Committee on Nominations for delegates to the Tammany support. The Tammany Committee on Nominations for delegates in the National Convention has agreed on thirteen of the sixteen delegates from the eight Congress districts, but has not yet finally settled the distribution of themamong the di-triets. The men selected are B. F. Martin, Asa Bird Gardiner, Timothy D. Sullivan, Patrick Divver, John F. Carroll, O. H. P. Belnont, John Whalen, Samuel Untermyer, John W. Keller, Thomas F. Grady, Patrick Keenan, William Sulzer and August Wan Myek seed of Proskiyn should be elected a delegate at large in yield t

THREAT OF CHICAGO PLATFORM MEN. They Appoint Missionaries to See That the Convention Does Its Duty.

The Chicago Platform Democrats held a meeting at the Hotel Bartholdi last night, passed a resolution calling on the State Convention to reaffirm the Chicago platform and to instruct the delegates for William J. Bryan, and then appointed a committee to walt on the Committee on Resolutions at the convention to-day and present the resolution passed last night. Having done this much, the Chicago Platform men went over to the Hoffman House, arriving there shortly after the adjournment of the State Committee. To their great delight they found everybody there talking for reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and delegates to Kansas City instructed for Bryan. Then they declared that their fidelity to the cause of free silver had won

their indenty to the cause of free silver had won a great victory.

There was a larger attendance at the meeting at the Hotel Bartholdi than there has been at any meeting of the Chicago Platform Democrats in this city for a long time. Several of those present came to the hotel in a hansom, on the top of which was rigged a large picture of Bryan, underneath which was written; "16 to 1; Bryan, underneath which was written: "16 to 1; A Sure Winner." There were also two sand-wich men who went up and down Broadway carrying Bryan and free silver placards. Henry carrying Bryan and free silver placards. Henry Nichols presided at the meeting which was held in the basement of the hotel, far away from prying eyes. All but well-known Chicago Platform Democrats were barred from the room. The meeting lasted from 8 until 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Nichols then gave out the following resolution which was adopted unanimously at the meeting:

ing resolution which was adopted unanimously at the meeting:

Whereas, There seems to be some doubt as to whether the State Convention called for to-morrow will instruct for William J. Bryan and the reafirmation of the Chicago platform, and which action we deem of vital importance to the Democratic party and its principles; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Chicago Platform Democracy of the State of New York, urge upon the State Committee to use its best endeavors to see that such action is taken by the convention; and be it further.

Resolved, That should the convention to be called to-morrow not instruct as is the wish of all good Democrats, then in that case we, the Chicago Platform Democrats, at a meeting on the 5th day of June, will take such action as the occasion demands.

The committee appointed to present this reso-

crais, then in that case we, the Chleago Platform Democrats, at a meeting on the 6th day of June, will take such action as the occasion demands.

The committee appointed to present this resolution to the Committee on Resolutions at the convention to-day is: Henry Nichols of Kings, chairman: Francis M. Bixby of New York, Thomas W. Cantwell of Albany, James L. Demp. sey of Clinton, Dean F. Currie of Orleans, Charles Frederick Adams of Kings, John McCarthy of Onondaga, Hugh D. Farley of Oneida, Col. Archie C. Fisic of New York, Clarence L. Davis of Kings, John Ideson of Wayne, M. S. Palliser of Westchester, A. J. Elas of Erie and Samuel Seabury of New York, "The convention must declare for Bryan and the Chicago platform," said Mr. Nichols to a Sun reporter after the meeting. "It won't do to declare for Bryan alone. If the platform is not indersed, too, the New York delegation, with what it could pick up in the way of stragglers might succeed in getting more than a third of the delegates at Kansas City and embarrass the convention. We have declared ourselves to-night and are confident that the convention to-morrow will do all that we insist on its doing in our resolution."

"We have a maiority of the convention," said Thomas W. Cantwell, "and so we have little fear that the delegates will not be instructed for Bryan or that the Chicago platform will not be reaffirmed. We will have the people on the floor to speak for us if it is necessary and we are prepared for any contingency. What we will do if the convention does not reaffirm the Chicago platform is best expressed in our resolution. The Democratic platform represents it when it was new to them and they had to be instructed in it. Thirty-nine States in thier conventions have indorsed it, and New York must do the same thing."

CLUB WIDE OPEN TO DELEGATES. Mayor Van Wyck Shakes Hands All Around and Inquires About the Crops.

There was a reception for delegates to the State Convention at the Democratic Club last night. Most of the big guns of the convention were at the State Committe meeting and the following conference at the Hoffman House But'there were city men enough there to welcome all the guests that came. There were up-State delegates enough to fill the club so full that the only way to get from one room full that the only way to get from one room to another was to squeeze through. Harmony was everywhere prevalent. It was set along the walls of the café in great bowls and waiters were kept busy ladding it out. Some of it was red, some was pink, some was brown and some was straw colored. As the evening progressed voices in up-State accents were heard at frequent intervals to call for three cheers for Mr. Croker, and others whose pictures are prominent on the walls of the club.

The Hon. Perry Belmont stood between the parlor and the café. Most of the delegates were very anxious to see the "man that owned that horse." Mayor Van Wyck hung about the front door and was more aggressive than any one of the members of the Reception Committee in greeting the strangers and making

any one of the members of the Reception Committee in greeting the strangers and making them feel at home. He sat on the edge of the table in the reception room and jollied everybody that caught his eye. He was even heard to sak one old gentleman with long yellow whiskers how crops were going. Delegates were everywhere overheard talking to one another about the scandalous way the newspapers had slandered the Mayor by calling him a hot-tempered and disagreeable person. Even his Tammany brethren were impressed by his cheerfulness.

The reception was just as crowded at midnight as it was at 9 o'clock. People who had been at the State Committee meeting downtown kept drifting in. Elliot Danforth came in at about 11 o'clock. Senator Hill was not one of those who partook of the club's hos-vitality up to a late hour.

HOT FIGHT OVER BYNUM ANOTHER EFFORT MADE TO CON-

PIRM HIS NOMINATION. Senator Jones Gives Notice That There Wil Be No Confirmations This Session, Uniess Bynum Is Rejected - A Personal Collo-quy Between Chandler and Fairbanks. WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Jones of Aransas says that William D. Bynum, the Gold

Democrat nominated some months ago to be member of the Board of Appraisers at New York, will be rejected to-morrow by the Senate, or there will be no more confirmations of nominations now on the executive calendar Mr. Jones issued this ultimatum this afternoon after a discussion of the Bynum case ranging over almost four hours. Inasmuch as there are more than two hundred nominations now on the calendar, including a large number of important ones, such as the Porto Rico Judgeships the Judgeship for the Western District of New York and many Postmasters and Army and Navy promotions, in which Republicans are interested. Mr. Jones will probably win his point

The temper of the Senate was manife: 'ed this afternoon when a vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Fairbanks to recommit Mr Bynum's nomination to the committee. This motion was defeated by a vote of 34 to 32. The motion to recommit was intended to put the nomination back into the hands of the com mittee, so that when the Senate adjourned, there having been no action taken by the Senate, the President would have been justified in giving Mr. Bynum a recess appointment and continuing him in the office until the next ession of Congress, at least.

This action was defeated by the alertness of Messrs. Jones and Vest and other Democrats, who have from the beginning insisted that Mr. Bynum should not enjoy the office to which he has been appointed, and they were aided in a large measure by a number of prominent Republicans, who believe a mistake was made in appointing Mr. Bynum. Among these Republicans were such Senators as Frye and Hale of Maine, Chandler of New Hampshire, Bard of California, and others. They believed it was bad politics to appoint a Gold Democrat to an office that should, as they believed have gone to a member in good standing of

crat to an office that should, as they believed have gone to a member in good standing of the regular Democratic party.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, from whose State Mr. Bynum comes, has been his champion from the start. He spoke to-day for upward of two hours in an endeavor to get the Senator to take favorable action. He attacked Mr. Chandler with much vigor, charging him with being a Republican masquerading as a Democrat to secure the defeat of Bynum's confirmation.

"Why does the Senator from New Hampshire oppose Mr. Bynum?" asked Mr. Fairbanks, addressing his remarks to Mr. Chandler. "Because," said Mr. Chandler. If do not believe this is a proper appointment. The Democrats have been courteous to us here in the Senate and have enabled us to pass certain party measures without undue delay. They have treated us decently and fairly. They say that this man is not a Democrat and that he ought not to be charged to their party as the Democratic member of this important board. I believe they are right. If an office is required for him let it be found somewhere else."

Mr. Fairbanks again accused Mr. Chandler of repudiating his party, and an ill-tempered personal debate followed.

"The Senator from Indiana may accuse me of masquerading as a Democrat if he pleases," said Mr. Chandler. "That does not alarm me in the least. The people of my State know my politics and my Republicanism, and I am willing to be judged by them. But I do intend to tell the Senator from Indiana that my Republicanism is different from his, in some respects at least. I have never yet recommended a man for an office, and within a very few weeks after his induction into that office brought into the Senate from a committee a bill and rushed it through for the extradition

brought into the Senate from a committee a bill and rushed it through for the extradition of that appointee so that he could be tried as a common the and embezzler." "What does the Senator mean?" asked Mr.

Fairbanks.
"I mean the Neely case," retorted Mr. Chan-"I mean the Neely case, retorted Mr. Chandler
"I did not recommend Mr. Neely for the
office he held in Cuba," said Mr. Fairbanks.
"I say that the Senator did recommend him
for a place under the Post Office Department
in Cuba," retorted Mr. Chandler, "and that he
has been most urgent recently to have a law
passed that would get this same man back
where he could be tried for his crimes."
"That is not true," said Mr. Fairbanks.
"I did recommend Mr. Neely for the office of
postmaster of Havana, but not for the office he
held when he was apprehended by the Federal
officials. The letter I wrote was but a formal
note, anyhow."

"The Senator may call it a formal note if he

will." retorted Mr. Chandler, with some asper-ity. but I do not call it that. I am familiar with the Sensyor's handwriting. I have seen his letter of recommendation, and I tell the Senate that it was full of fulsome praise of the man who was appointed, holding him up as fitted

ment."

Mr. Fairbanks insisted that he was not responsible for Neely, and that incident of the debate closed without further parley between those two Senators.

After the vote was taken on the motion to recommit. Mr. Fairbanks sought to prevent action on a possible motion to reject, but he subsequently gave that up. Mr. Platt called up the nomination of John R. Hazel, but Mr. Jones gave notice that that case nor any other could be taken up until the Bynum matter was disposed of.

BITTER CONTEST IN ULSTER COUNTY Senator Rice Wins the Delegates to the Den

ocratic State Convention. KINGSTON, N. Y., June 4 .- One of the erest contests for delegates to a convention that has ever been waged in Ulster county came to a close on Saturday when delegates to the Democratic State Convention were chosen. The fight has been between Democrats who favored the Hon. Thomas E. Bene dict, who was Public Printer under President Cleveland, as delegate to the National Convention, and those who favored the Hon. Jacob Rice, who is the State Senator from this dis-Rice, who is the State Senator from this district, as national delegate. The Rice Democrats were victorious in both the First and Second Assembly districts, having a majority of delegates at each convention, that selected delegates to the State Convention, who will name Benator Rice as the delegate from Ulster county to Kansas City. The leaders of the Rice forces were Everett Fowler, receiver; John F. Cloenan, counsel, and Henry Beck, superintendent of the Glasco Ice Company, which owns the largest icehouse on the Hudson River. Thomas E. Benedict, who was spoken of as delegate in opposition to Senator Rice, is the father-in-law of John D. Schoonmaker, the Vice-President of the National Ice Company. Among others who opposed the Rice adherents were former Mayor Brinnier, F. A. Westbrook, Augustus H. Van Buren, the law partner of John J. Levison, and Chandler A. Oakes.

During the fight for delegates, which has been going on for several weeks, no little bad feeling was engendered. Before the contest started there were no better friends than Supreme Court Justice James A. Betts and former Mayor Brinnier, but now it is all over. After the election of Justice Betts he presented Mr. Brinnier a gold watch as a token of esteem and friendship for his efforts in his behalf, but because Judge Betts refused to aid Brinnier in securing delegates against Senator Rice, Brinnier became irate and throwing the watch on the table before the Judge, remarked: "Take back your watch. I do not want to carry around this lie any longer." Although the Chicago platform was ratifled at the Assembly District convention, it is said the State delegates chosen are not very ardent Bryan men. trict, as national delegate. The Rice Demo

gates chosen are not very ardent Bryan men.

IDAHO'S LABOR ROW IN POLITICS Fight Over the Mining Delegation Expected in To-day's Democratic Convention.

LEWISTON, Idaho, June 4.-The Democrati State Convention to name national delegates meets here to-morrow morning. There is prospect of a row and the outlook to-night is that the convention will refuse seats to the only delegation elected from Shoshone county, the scene of the Cœur d'Alene labor troubles recently the subject of Congressional investigation. It is asserted that the primaries were captured by the radical labor element and the delegation sent here is composed of known sympathizers with the rioters.

The situation is complicated by the fact that Gov. Steunenberg and State Auditor Sinclair are both candidates before the Democratic nominating convention which meets in July. They took vigorous steps to suppress the labor troubles a year ago. They will control to-morrow's convention and say that they propose to rid the party of any possible taint of sympathy with the lawless element among the miners. There is a strong element opposed to Steunenberg and Sinclair and they will put up a fight to keep the Shoshone county men in their seats. A point made against the delegation is that a majority of the men are prenounced Populists, although coming here as Democrats. recently the subject of Congressional inves-

Sale of Umbrellas at O'Neill's. They offer extraordinary values. See their adver-

FOR HEARST AND SULZER. The Bryan League Clubs Suggest Beth

Good Men to Run With Bryan. The Bryan League clubs had a conference a the Grand Union Hotel last evening. It was called by Calvin E. Keach of Troy and was attended by fifteen men, who spent the evening and part of the night in wrangling over the question of recommending the nomination of William R. Hearst for Vice-President. They

finally concluded to do so. John W. Shea of Syracuse presided and M. O'Connell and Samuel B. Thomas were secretaries. It was decided to send a committee of five to the Democratic State Convention to-day to assist on behalf of the clubs in an effort to have the convention insert in the platform a clause declaring that the convention indorsed, reaffirmed and recognized the Chicago platform of 1896 as the fundamental law of the party.

John C. Sheehan introduced the resolution endorsing William R Hearst for Vice-President on the National Democratic ticket dent on the National Democratic ticket.

O'Connell objected to its adoption.

He denounced Mr. Hearst as a millionaire and said that the party had suffered in 1896 because it had on the ticket the wealthy snipbuilder, Mr. Sewell. The party ought to have a poor man on the ticket, one who had devoted himself to the people. Mr. O'Connell eulogized William Sulzer and asked that he be indorsed by the conference for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

indorsed by the conference for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Mr. Keach said that he had been assured that it was the wish of Mr. Bryan that a New York man be nominated for Vice-President and that Mr. Bryan was favorable to the nomination of Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Keach wanted the conference to indorse three names for the nomination, and he presented those of Dr. John Girdner, John C. Sheehan and Mr. Sulzer. The meeting adopted Mr Sheehan's resolution and then Mr. Keach's after it had been amended by striking out the names of Dr. Girdner and Mr. Sheehan; so the Conference of Bryan League Clubs has two candidates in the field for the nomination.

President Keach in an address to the conference.

fryan League Clubs has two candidates in the field for the nomination.

President Keach in an address to the conference said that he had had assurances that Augustus Van Wyck's name would be taken off the list of delegates- at-large to the Kansas City Convention owing to certain recent developments. Mr. Keach did not mention the Ice Trust. Mr. Keach wanted William R. Hearst substituted for Brother Gus as delegateat-large. Long after midnight the conference was still disputing with itself over questions of at-large. Long after midnight the conference was still disputing with itself over questions of national policy and party politics.

The committee appointed to go before the convention to-day was as follows: Charles A. Burke of Maione, J. W. Shea of Syracuse, Calvin S. Keach of Troy, E. J. Lane of Hoosic Falls and Samuel B. Thomas of New York. John C. Sheehan was asked to serve on the committee and declined.

ANOTHER BLOW AT COPPEY. Dropped From the State Committee

McLaughlin-Delegates Chosen. The delegates from Kings county to the

Democratic State Convention met last night at the headquarters of the organization i the Thomas Jefferson in Brooklyn and selected their quota of officers for the convention today, the delegates and alternates to the National Convention, the Presidental electors and the State committeemen. The various political honors were distributed without repolitical honors were distributed without regard to the wishes of Senator Coffey and Warden Hayes who are fighting the McLaughlin machine. Hayes was present, but made no protest whatever. It was said, however, that he and the Coffey contingent might beheard from to-day in opposition to the selection of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck as one of the delegates-at-large to the Kansas City Convention. Their candidate, it is understood, is Congressman Mitchell May. Although the full slate has already been made out, a committee, composed of the representatives from each Senatorial and Congress district, was chosen to go through the form of triet, was chosen to go through the form of ratifying it. The report of the committee was, of course, unanimously approved. These were the delegates and alternates named to the National Convention from the five Congress districts:

named to the National Convention from the five Congress districts:

Second District—Congressman John J. Fitzgerald and Henry F. Haggerty, delegates. Philip A. Rinkel and Edward J. Dooley, alternates. Philip A. Rinkel and Edward J. Dooley, alternates. Third District—John I. Shea and James Moffett, delegates. Mathew E. Dooley and Aribur C. Salmon, alternates, Fourth District—Frank D. Creamer and ex-Senator John McCarty, delegates. Henry French and Henry A. Hestenberg, alternates. Fifth District—Congressman Frank E. Wilson and Col. James D. Bell, delegates. Edward Glennan and Bernard Schmitt, alternates. Sixth District—Senator Patrick H. McCarrenated. Sixth District—Senator Patrick H. McCarrenator William J. Lynch, delegates. William E. Malody and William Brennan, alternates.

Presidential Electors—Second district. Edward Rempton: Third district, Edward Kaufmann: Fourth district, Jerre Wernberg: Fifth district, William J. Seaton: Sixth district, Rudolph C. Beccher.

State Committeemen—Third district, Hugh McLaughlin: Fourth district, John W. Webber; Fifth district, William A. Doyle: Sixth district, Jenya McLaughlin: Seventh district, John W. Webber; Fifth district, Anthony J. Burger: Ninth district, Edward Gilnnen.

The only change is in the Fifth district, in which Councilman Doyle was substituted for Senator Coffey, in further retaliation for his disloyalty in the last campaign. President York of the Police Board was chosen as chair-York of the Police Board was chosen as chairman of the delegation to the State Convention and James J. Reagan as Secretary. Chairman Shea announced that the headquarters of the delegation would be in the Executive Committee rooms in Tammany Hall, a proof, if any further were needed, that there is not likely to be any scrap in the convention between the Tammany and McLaughlin forces.

GOV. TAYLOR MAY STAY IN INDIANA Alleged Plan to Arrest Him if He Goes to th Philadelphia Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—Representative ohn R. Kelday of this city, who was secretary of the Republican legislative caucus and who was selected as an alternate delegate from the State at large, said this morning that he did not think that Gov. Taylor was going to attend the convention at Philadelphia.

The only reason suggested for such a decision on Mr. Taylor's partis the fear of arrest if he leaves Indiana. The Democrats have been expecting to have him arrested as he passed through West Virginia on his way to Philadelphia. The members of Mr. Taylor's family have joined him at Indianapolis.

In a speech at Richmond this afternoon W. B. Smith of this city, Bryan elector for Kentucky in 1896, formally announced his candidacy for Governor on a piatform favoring the amendment of the present election law.

Frankfort, Ky., June 4.—Ex-Chief Justice was selected as an alternate delegate from the

ment of the present election law.

Frankfort, Ky., June 4.—Ex-Chief Justice Joseph H. Lewis announced to-night that he would on Wednesday give out a written statement defining his position on the Governorship race. This will be the formal opening of the campaign for the Democratic nomination. So far there are three candidates George Beckham, James D. Black of Knox and Judge Lewis of Franklin. John W. Yerkes of Danville is the favorite for the Republican nomination.

POCKET-KNIPE BOOM FOR HARRISON Chicago's Mayor Proposed as Bryan's Running Mate in a Novel Fashion.

CHICAGO. June 4.—"Bryan and Harrison, anti-imperialism, anti-trusts." This ticket and of pocket knives which are being distributed among local politicians by former South Town Assessor Henry Stuckart. The Altgeld Democrats say that Mayor Harrison has a Vice-Presidential bee in his hat, and Mr. Stuckart has started the Harrison boom by issuing the pocket knives. The Mayor denies that he has now such aspirations as those credited to himson started the Harrison boom by issuing the pocket knives. The Mayor denies that he has any such aspirations as those credited to him on the blades of Mr. Stuckart's knives.

Mr. Stuckart ordered 4,000 knives several days ago. A hardware firm with which Heaton Owsley, a brother-in-law of the Mayor, is connected, furnished them.

NEBRASKANS AT KANSAS CITY. Men From Bryan's State Will Make Them-

selves Known at the Convention. LINCOLN, Neb., June 4.-The Executive Committee of the Traveiling Men's Bryan Club. which has charge of the Nebraska train to the which has charge of the Nebraska train to the National Convention, finds that more wish to go than it will be possible to accommodate. The number will doubtless reach 3,000.

The committee has rented an entire business block for the accommadation of the visitors and have also selected a uniform by which Nebraskans will be known. Pearl gray fedora hats of the shape made famous by Mr. Bryan during his Presidential campaign of 1896 will be worn and also slik badges with "Nebraska" and Bryan's picture in silver. The men will wear tan gloves and carry tan-colored umbrellas.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OREGON Indications of Increased Majorities or Expansion Issue.

PORTLAND, Ore , June 4. - The State election in Oregon to-day was for a Justice of the Supreme Court, State Dairy Inspector, two Congressmen and a Legislature to elect a successor to United States Senator McBride. States Senator McBride.

At 9 o'clock indications were that the Republicans had elected a majority of the Legislature, the Supreme Justice and both Congressmen by increased majorities. Chairman Steele claimed the election of Tongue to Congress in the First district by 2,000 and Moody in the Second district by 7,000.

The issue was glanger. The issue was clear cut on expansion and the Republicans, seemingly, have won a big vio-

Ice Trust Stockholders Made Public. ALBANY, June 4.—The scene of operations against the American Ice Company was removed to Albany to-day. Gov. Roosevelt reached here shortly before 7 o'clock to-night and went at once to the Executive Mansion. There he had an appointment with Attorney-General Davies, with a view of deciding how best to proceed, considering the developments which have resulted from the examination of the stock transfer books of the American Ice Company. Mr. B. F. Einstein for the Journal and Mr. J. Noble Hayes for the World were at the Executive Mansion. The Governor is determined that the law shall be enforced. The method of procedure is to be devised by the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General told the Governor that in view of the fact that the proceedings before a referee under the Donnelly Anti-Trust law were likely to be stayed pending the decision of the Court of Appeals passing upon the constituionality of the law, which might not be reached until fall, it was necessary to proceed with deliberation in dealing, in any other way, with the question presented immediately. It has been suggested that the Governor convene an extraordinary Grand Jury to proceed against the officers of the ice company criminally under the provisions of the Donnelly Anti-Trust law as well as against the New York city officials who hold stock in the ice company in supposed violation of the provisions of the Charter. It was suggested that such a procedure could not be stayed by court orders and upon conviction would result in the forfeiture of the offices of the city officials. Another method proposed to the Governor is that he appoint a commission to consider charges against the New York city officials, including the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel and any members of the Dock Board who may be holders of the stock of the ice company in violation of the provisions of the Charter. Gov. Roosevelt is decided that Attorney-General Davies should not proceed against these interests in the Ice Trust

proceed against these interests in the Ice Trust without a careful consideration of all the legal problems involved. In discussing the situation to-night, the Governor said:

"I listened to-night to the arguments of Mr. B. F. Einstein and those of Mr. J. Noble Hayes. I then had a long consultation with Attorney-General Davies, who has kept me in touch with all of the details of the proceedings he instituted against the Ice Trust at my suggestion. He has also informed me of the action he deems proper in pursuing the proceedings against the Ice Trust in view of Justice Herrick's writs of prohibition. The Attorney-General and myself have come to the conclusion that circumstances of the case present a question of so far-reaching importance and that legal points of so great nature are involved, especially in regard to persons holding official positions in New York, that the Attorney-General should go into both the facts and the law with exhaustive thoroughness before deciding what action he should take. I cordially agree with the Attorney-General in this attitude. Our course contemplates a judicial proceeding into which it is needless to say that no personal or partisan consideration will be allowed to enter."

Attorney-General Davies, who was present

enter."
Attorney-General Davies, who was present
while the Governor expressed his views regarding the Ice Trust litigation, said he had nothing while the Governor expressed his view treatment of the last legislature at the last session, one of Tammany Hall's most energetic members of the last Legislature at the last session, introduced a bill, authorizing New York city to spend \$12,000,000 to improve its water front, and came to Albany after the Legislature adjourned in order to secure the approval of the bill by Gov. Roosevelt. The Senator represents the major portion of New York city's shipping district. He was highly elated when he secured the passage of his bill through a Republican Legislature, not anticipating opposition from the New York city government. He was surprised, as he asked Gov. Roosevelt to sign the bill, to be informed that Mayor Van Wyck had vetoed it. It has been represented to Gov. Roosevelt that the veto of this bill by the Mayor was an unusually friendly interest shown by the present city government in the Ice Trust, inasmuch as the increase of its dockage facilities would afford an inlet in New York city to the independent ice companies because of the increased wharfage privileges thus afforded.

THE MAYOR MUST TESTIFY.

Coler Will Hold Up City Ice Bills-May Pro

ceed to Forfelt Dock Leases. From one of the nine different proceedings out of the attempts to put the Ameri can Ice Company and the Mayor out of bust ness fairly immediate results may be expected. Under a decision handed down by Justice Gay nor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, the Mayor, the Dock Commissioners, as well as John F. Carroll and Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, must appear before the Justice on Saturday morn ing at 10 o'clock and answer all questions put to them relating to the dealings of the American Ice Company and the city of New York, except such questions as shall, if the witnesses answer, tend to incriminate them. According to Justice Gaynor's ruling the other day, the Mayor, the Dock Commissioners, and Messrs. Carroll and Morse, are to be the judges of what answers will tend to incriminate them, and must state, if they refuse to answer, that they do so because of the constitutional exemption.

The latest of the nine proceedings is em bodied in an application of W. R. Hearst to Comptroller Coler, made at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, requesting the Comptroller to exercise the power alleged to be given to him under section 1533 of the Charter, to declare forfeited and void all contracts and leases existing be tween the city and the American Ice Company t was under this same section that Mr. Hears pplied to the Governor on Sunday to empane special Grand Jury to investigate the charge he made that the Mayor had been guilty of a nisdemeanor in that he held stock in the iccompany at the time the company contracted to furnish ice to the city during the present year. That part of the section of the Charter to which the Comptroller's attention was particularly called was that which provides that no elective or appointive officer of the city shall be or become directly or indirectly inter ested in "the purchase or lease of any real es tate or other property belonging to the city or taken by the corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said corporation. If any person in this section mentioned shall, during the time for which he was elected or appointed, knowingly acquire an interest in any contract or work with the city, or any department or officer thereof, unless the same shall be devolved upon him by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit his office and be guilty of a misdemeanor. All such contracts in which any such person is or becomes interested shall, at the option of the Comptroller, be forfeited and void.

As soon as the Comptroller got to his office yesterday morning, he sent for former Judge John F. Dillon, and consulted with him as to the interpretation of the statute. After the consultation the Comptroller said:

"I thought of this section of the Charter, with which I was familiar, as soon as this ice crusade began. I had hoped that the courts or the Governor would be called upon to take some decisive action in the matter before it got to me. Now that I have been asked to take action, I shall not undertake to docke the request. I shall not undertake to docke the many have been submitted to the Governor or to the courts. I do not propose to be led into bringing action by any amount of public clamor. What I do, if anything, I want to stand the test of any amount of reviewing by the courts. It is a serious question and I shall treat it seriously."

Judge Dillon said: "A mere affidavit on information and belief is not sufficient grounds taken by the corporation, or which shall be

viewing by the courts. It is a serious question and I shall treat it seriously."

Judge Dillon said: "A mere affidavit on information and belief is not sufficient grounds to justify the Comptroller in declaring contracts forfeited. He has to ascertain the facts. Until those facts are learned there cannot be a discussion of the question of the Comptroller's duty. There are two vital questions involved: Do the persons named in the affidavit own the stock said to be theirs, and does the mere fact of their owning stock in a corporation, not as officers of directors, bring their cases within the meaning of section 1553 of the Charter under which the application to the Comptroller is made?"

The Comptroller concluded, after talking with Judge Dillon, to refuse to pay all bills for ice rendered by the company to the city until after the whole controversy is settled. He made public announcement of his decision later in the day and said that if the ice company wants to get a ruling quickly on all the questions that have been raised he would be pleased

GOVERNOR IS GOING SLOW.

WILL NOT PROCEED AGAINST THE
MAYOR IN HASTE.

The Attorney-General Will First Inquire Into
Both Law and Fact—The Mayor Must Testiffy Before Justice Gaynor—Comptroller
Coler to Hold Up City Ice Bills—List of Ice Trust Stockholders Made Public.

ination of the Mayor and others under section 1531 of the charter touching inquiry into official delimpuencies:

"This statute was passed to help the rent-payers and taxpayers of the city to keep watch of the conduct of their officials, and in the hope of enabling them by publicity to prevent official betrayals of trust, which had come to be so persistent and common, and were so low, base, vulgar and heartless as to make many believe that we had reached an era when the permanent decay of our civilization had set in. This purpose and origin of the statute needs to be recalled in order to show the light and favor in which it should be interpreted. It should not be narrowed in scope; nor should it be held void unless upon grounds leaving no other course. If it be said that it enables the citizen to be meddlesome, the answer is that purity and integrity in government can be obtained and preserved only by the whole-some vigilance and meddlesomeness of the citizen.

"The section of the Charter, very verbose and bungling, but its precise substance here applicable is that upon affleavit of any five citizens who are taxpayers, or of any five members of the Municipal Assembly, or of the Municipal Assembly, or of the Municipal Assembly, or of the Comptroller, or of a Commissioner of Accounts, alleging any delinquency or violation of law by any city official in the discharge or neglect of his duty, a Justice of the Supreme Court may order the examination before him of any officials of the city, or other persons, touching such official delinquency or violation of law.

"The research, learning and closeness of

of law.

"The research, learning and closeness of argument devoted to this case at the bar would reflect credit on any bar. In deciding it I can do little more than state formal conclusions. The constitutional grounds on which this statute is now claimed to be void are two.

are two.

Two objections to the constitutionality of the law were urged. The first was that it "confers on Justices of the Supreme Court a nonjudicial power or function." Of this Justice Gaynor says that the function is judicial. "To rule otherwise would seem to me to be strainting to the strainting of the strainting rule otherwise would seem to me to be straining constitutional interpretation to an extent not dreamed of by the founders of our system of government; an accusation which many think our courts have already laid themselves justly open to. Nor is the investigation without a judicial object, which might make it obnoxious to some decisions. One of its main purposes is to bring out facts which may serve as foundation for a taxpayers' suit to prevent the spollation of the city's funds or property, or, if that be too late, to compel restitution. The second objection was that the law "compels witnesses to give evidence which would tend to convict them of criminal offences, without providing for a full immunity to them against prosecution for such offences." It provides that the answers of a witness shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding. Justice Gaynor says that since this, according to the United States Supreme Court is not enough, it does not follow that the whole section is void. What follows is that "witnesses examined under this present statute cannot be compelled to witness against themselves in respect to a criminal offence. The part which empowers the Judge to punish witnesses for refusal to answer does not apply to questions which a witness may refuse to answer under his said constitutional."

Justice Gaynor says in conclusion: "It is also urged that if this statute be valid the city officials who have been ordered to be examined as witnesses in this proceeding should not be sworn as such at all, but that their claim of privilege against incriminating themselves should be allowed in advance, and exempt them from being sworn, for the reason that the object of the proceeding as disclosed by the afficials which could not tend to incriminate them. It is sufficient to say that the scope of the investigation is wide enough to enable these officials to be examined in particulars which could not tend to incriminate them. It is sufficient to say that the solpe to fit the proceeding as disclosed by the g constitutional interpretation to an extent

THESE HOLD OR HELD ICE STOCK. Investments of the Van Wycks, Crokers, Carrolls and Other Prominent Persons.

The voluminous transcript of the contents of the stock transfer book of the American Ice Company was given to the newspapers last night. It opens apparently with transfers of oldice stock into stock of the new company early in 1899. Upon such examination as time allowed last night these appeared to be the recorded transactions up to June 1 of persons who have been prominently mentioned as holders of the stock :

BARRETT, GEORGE C., 100 shares common. can-celled in May, 1899; 200 shares preferred, cancelled May 31 and Nov. 21, 1899. BEACH, MILES, bought 50 shares preferred, June 23, 1899.

BEACH, MILES, bought 50 shares preferred, June 23, 1899;
BLACK, FRANK S., bought 100 shares preferred, June 21, 1899; 50 shares, bought Sept. 13, 1899; bought 100 common June 21, 1899; BOARDMAN, A. B., bought 500 shares preferred, Jan. 3, 1900, cancelled Feb. 6, 1900.

**CARROLL, E., R., 150 shares preferred, cancelled June 1, 1839; 150 shares, bought June 1, 1899; 100 shares, bought June 30, 1890.

**CARROLL, JOHN F., 2,500 shares preferred, cancelled in June and July, 1899; bought 1,750 shares, June 1, 1899; bought 400 shares June 20, 1899; bought 100 shares June 21, 1899; 2,500 shares common, cancelled in June and July, 1899; 1,000 shares bought June 1, 1899; 750 shares cancelled in April, 1900; 67 shares cancelled in April, 1900; 400 shares bought June 17, 1899; 150 shares cancelled in April, 1900; 400 shares bought June 17, 1899; 750 shares bought June 17, 1899; 750 shares bought June 17, 1899; 750 shares bought July 8, 1899.

**COWING, RUFUS B., 189 shares preferred, cancelled in May 5, and May 29, 1899; bought 80 shares called May 5, and May 29, 1899; bought 80 shares called May 5, and May 29, 1899; bought 80 shares called May 5, and May 29, 1899; bought 80 shares

bought June 17, 1899; 750 shares bought July 8,1899; ABON 5,1809; Bought July 8,1809; Bought So shares preferred, cancelled May 5 and May 29, 1899; bought 80 shares Sept. 26, 1899; bought 20 shares Dec. 1, 1899; 130 shares common, cancelled in May, 1899; 80 shares cancelled in February, 1900; 50 shares cancelled in April, 1900; 100 shares cancelled in March, 1900.

CRAM, J. SERGEANT, 100 shares preferred, certificate cancelled Oct 27, 1899.

CROKER, RICHARD, bought 500 shares spreferred dune 1, 1890; bought 500 shares Sept. 13, 1899; 500 shares common, bought June 1, 1899.

FITZGERALD, JAMES, bought 500 shares preferred July 7, 1899; bought 50 shares Sept. 23, 1899; 130 shares common, cancelled in September, 1899; 140 shares conneclled in February, 1900; 50 shares bought 500 shares bought 500 shares conneclled in February, 1900; 50 shares bought 500 shares cancelled in May, 1899; 150 shares common, cancelled in May, 1899; 150 shares cancelled in December, 1899.

GILDERSLEEVE, H. A. 400 shares preferred, cancelled. or, 1899.

GILDERSLEEVE, H. A. 400 shares preferred, cancelled June 9 and Dec. 30, 1899; 200 shares common, cancelled in June, 1900; 200 shares cancelled in December, 1899.

GILROY, THOMAS P., bought 200 shares preferred, July 7, 1890; bought 50 shares, July 18, 1899; 30 shares common, bought July 13, 1899; GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT, bought 50 shares preferred, Oct. 26, 1899.

GOODWIN, N. C., bought 100 shares preferred, Oct. 26, 1899.

GODWIN, N. C., bought 100 shares preferred, Oct 26, 1899.
GRANT, HUGH J., 1,000 shares preferred, cancelled June 2, 1899; bought 1,000 shares, June 2, 1899; bought 400 shares, June 20, 1897; 1,000 shares, common, cancelled in June, 1899; 1,000 shares, bought June 2, 1899; 600 shares bought, June 29, 1899.

1899.
GUGGENHEIMER, RANDOLPH, 200 shares, preferred, cancelled June 5 and Oct 21, 1890; 100 shares common, cancelled in January, 1899; 100 shares cancelled in October, 1899.
INGRAHAM, GRO. L., 50 shares preferred, cancelled June 1, 1899; 50 shares common, cancelled in celled June 1, 1899; 50 shares common, cancelled in July, 1899. KEARNY, H. S., 200 shares preferred, cancelled June 1, 1899; bought 400 shares June 1, 1899; bought 50 shares July 10, 1899; 400 shares com-mon, cancelled in June, 1899; 400 shares cancelled in February, 1900; 67 shares, bought June 19, 1899;



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Stylish Clothing need not be costly. OUTING SUITS \$8 to \$28 SUITS \$12 to \$32 TROUSERS \$4 to \$9 VESTS \$1.50 to \$7.50

SPECIAL-A few Bicycle Suits from last season, \$5-were \$10, \$12 and \$15

George G. Brijanun Broadway. Cor. 26 th C.

33 shares bought Jan. 8, 1900; 150 shares, cancelled in March. 1900; 100 shares bought Feb. 21, 1900.

McLaughlin, Hugh, bought 100 shares preferred, July 13, 1899; 200 shares common bought July 5, 1899.

McMahon, Martin, bought 50 shares preferred Sept. 12, 1899; 100 shares common bought Sept. 12, 1899, 50 shares bought Sept. 11, 1899, 100 shares bought Sept. 20, 1899.

Murphy, Charles F., 100 shares preferred, cancelled Feb. 5, 1900; 100 bought March 5, by "Charles Murphy"; 300 common, cancelled March 12, 1800; 100 common, bought March 5; 200 bought March 6.

New Berger, Joseph E., bought 50 shares preferred, Aug. 15, 1899; 200 shares common, cancelled in August, 1809; 50 shares wought Aug. 15, 1899.

Patterson, Edward, bought 24 shares preferred Sept. 22, 1890.

PLATT, F. H., 100 shares common, cancelled in March, 1800; 100 shares cancelled in April, 1900; 200 shares, cancelled in May, 1900; 100 shares bought Feb. 17, 1900, 500 shares, preferred, cancelled April and March, 1900.

Powers, M. J., Bought 28 shares preferred Aug. 1900: 500 shares, preferred, cancelled April and March, 1900.
POWERS, M. J., Bought 28 shares preferred Aug. 2, 1898; cancelled May 26, 1900.
UNTERMEYER, MAURICE, bought 500 shares preferred Dec. 12, 1899; 150 shares common, bought Dec. 12, 1899.
VAN WYCK, AUGUSTUS; 1,000 shares preferred cancelled June 1, 1899; bought 1,000 shares June 1, 1899; bought 25 shares June 14, 1899; 1,100 shares common, cancelled in June 1,899; 1,000 shares bought June 1, 1899; 750 shares bought June 14, 1809.
VAN WYCK, ROBERT A. 2,500 preferred, cancelled VAN WYCK, ROBERT A. 2,500 preferred, cancelled VAN WYCK, ROBERT A. 2,500 preferred, cancelled Line 1, 1809. common. cancelled in June, 1899; 1,000 shares bought June 1, 1899; 750 shares bought June 14, 1896.

VAN WYCK, ROBERT A. 2.500 preferred, cancelled in June and July, 1899; bought 750 shares, June 1, 1899; bought 1,200 shares June 17, 1899; bought 750 shares July 8, 1899; 2500 shares common cancelled in June and July, 1899; 750 shares bought June 1, 1899; 1,000 shares bought June 2, 1899; 1,100 shares agneelled in September, 1899; 750 shares bought July 8, 1899.

WHALEN, JOHN, bought 500 shares preferred and 500 common June 6, 1899.

WHALEN, JOHN, bought 500 shares preferred and 500 common June 6, 1899.

RWOOD, EUGENE D., 500 shares preferred, cancelled June 2, 1899; bought 500 shares common ancelled in June, 1899.

Robert A. Van Wyck is the Mayor, J. Sergeant Cram and Charles F. Murphy are Dock Commissioners, John Whalen is the Corporation Counsel, Randolph Guggenhelmer is President of the council. Frank S. Black, the ex-Governor, and H. S. Kearny is Commissioner of Public Buildings. The names of the Judges on the list are familiar. Some of them seem to have disposed of their holdings soon after the trust was formed.

Justices Fursman, Ingraham and McLaugh-Junkows was suited to should be sold out about six months ago at a profit of \$100. As to the stock on the list in the name of John Whalen, Mr. Whalen said last night:

"It purchased the stock credited to me and

night:
"I purchased the stock credited to me and sold it again and I am not and have not been for some months a holder of Icestock. My holdings have all been disposed of and I considered it a good speculation at the time."

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS FOR BRYAN. They Adopt Resolutions Against Expansion-Sympathy With the Boers.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 4 .- The Democratio State Convention met here to-day, and elected the following delegates-at-large to the Kansas City Convention: Senators Murphy J. Foster and Samuel D. McEnery, ex-Senator Newton C. Blanchard and ex-Mayor John Fitzpatrick. The resolutions reaffirm the Chicage platform of 1896 and instruct the delegates to vote for Bryan for President. They denounce the "imperialistic policy" of the Republican party and reaffirm as Democratic doctrine, "that all governments derive their just powers to govern from the consent of the governed."

The annexation of the Philippines is condemned as a breach of national honor and the United States are called on to hand over Cuba to its respict as greatly as received.

itarism.

The Boer resolution which caused the greatest debate was as follows:

"We extend our deepest sympathy for the patriotic band of Boers who are struggling against overwhelming odds for the right of self-government and for their liberty, lives and homes."

VETO FOR UNDERTAKER M'CARTHY. This Jay Town Wont Let Him Hand Out Bryan Circulars in the Streets.

to Police Headquarters yesterday with a wagon full of circulars headed "Col. W. J. Bryan for President-Chairman Nolan, Eulogistic Address," and winding up with the statement that offer our ideal and our idel, William Jennings Bryan." The undertaker demanded permission to circulate them in the street. President York fled out of the back door when he heard that McCarthy was in the building. The other officials sought shelter where they might, and left the doorman to argue with the Syracuse man, while the reporters outside fed the circulars to his horse. The beas: ate them right up. Before it had finished one package Chief Devery blundered into the block and fell into the hands of the enemy. He told him that he could not give out the circulars as it was against the law.

Mr. McCarthy left in disgust. "They make an exception to Sunday work when it is necessary," he said. "I should think these circulars were necessary to Bryan, but they wont make an exception for him in this jay town." for the nation's chief, to lead and love, we

ARKANSAS REPUBLICANS ANGRY. Protests Against the Appointment of C. R.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4.- The appointment by President McKinley of ex-Ambassado Clifton R. Breckinridge to succeed A. S. Mc-Kennon on the Dawes Commission has aroused Kennon on the Dawes Commission has aroused much indignation among Arkansas Republicans. Protests against the appointment and requests that it be recalled were telegraphed to the President from several parts of Arkansas to-day. Gen. Powell Clayton and other party leaders are particularly anxious that the President recall the appointment. The Clayton-Breckinridge troubles of 1889, which resulted in the assassination of John M. Clayton, are at the bottom of the present controversy.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN ILLINOIS.

PEORIA, Ill., June 4.-Returns from the thirteen counties in the Fifth Judicial district show that Judge John P. Hand, Republican, of Henry county, has been elected by 12,000 majority over Judge Alfred M. Craig, Independent Democrat, of Galesburg. This district has always been overwhelmingly Democratic.

Another Outing for Bryan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4 .- While the Republican National Convention is in session at Philadelphia, William J. Bryan, Charles A. Towne, Populist nominee for Vice-President; James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and J. J. Hogan, a Democratic politician of LaCrosse. Wis., will enjoy an outing at Col. M. C. Wetmore's summer cottage at Minocqua, Wis. This much was announced today by Col. Wetmore, who says that the gathering will be simply an outing and have no political significance.

FARMER BLOWN TO PIECES. He Stambled Over a Railroad Tie With a Stick

of Dynamite in His Pocket.

KANKAREE, Ill., June 4 .- Steven St. Aubin, a St. George farmer, was instantly killed this morning by a dynamite explosion. He was about to blast boulders on his farm, when he stumbled over a railroad tie. There was a stick of dynamite in his pocket. He was blown to

Sale of Oriental Rugs.

Guendji& Karabaghs, \$8.50,

formerly \$12.00.

100 Antique Mosul and Kurdistan, \$16.00.

155 Extra Fine Afghanistan Carpets, average size 101/2 ft. x 71/2 ft.,

\$53.00, formerly \$70 to \$80.

Lord & Taylor,

HOSPITAL AND ROOF GARDEN DARK. Crossed Wires Put Out Lights in Bellevue and Parts of the Tenderloin.

The surgeons and clerks at Bellevue Hospital had to work by gas light from 10 until 11 o'clock last night and the keeper at the Morgue had to do the best he could with a candle because of an accident at the United Electric Light Company's works at the foot of East Iwenty-ninth street. All the lights in the company's district, east of Third avenue, were shut off for an hour. West of that line there was a briefer interruption of the lighting ser-

The electric lights at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were out last night at 10 o'clock for ten minites and performers and audience on Koster

utes and performers and audience on Koster & Bial's roof garden were left in darkness for fifteen minutes.

The cause offthe interruption in the lighting service was the crossing of two wires at the switchboard in the company's works, causing a short circuit. Charles Merkle of 143 Brook avenue, the electrician at the switchboard, received a severe shock, and his right hand and arm were badly burned. He was taken to Bellevue.

About the time this accident occurred a manhole cover in front of Daly's Theatre was blown three feet in the air, and a tongue of blue flame spurted out of the hole. Policeman Flynn of the West Thirtieth street station put the cover in place again, and had barely got away from it when it was blown off again. The policeman then left the thing alone until a subway inspector came along and made an investigation. He found that the danger was over.

STEEL PLANT TO RESUME SOON. President Gates of the Federal Company Says the Shut-Down Means Little.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company made this statement yesterday regarding the closing of the Illinois Steel Company's South Chicago plant: "The Illinois Steel Company has closed its

plate and slabbing mills, partly because it was plate and slabbing mills, partly because it was found necessary to make repairs, and partly because orders were rather slow just now. Our other mills have work on handforseveral months to come. We expect to reopen our Joliet mill by the middle of this month."

Mr. Gary emphatically denied a report from Chicago that the American Steel and Wire Company has secured or sought an abrogation of its contract with the Federal Steel Company. Accompanied by representatives of the Federal Steel Company he left last night on his annual tour of inspection of the company's properties. Steel Company he left has been company's proper-tour of inspection of the company's proper-ties.

In the stock market yesterday Federal Steel common declined 2½ points to 83½, which was the closing price.

JOLIET STEEL MILLS RESUME. Several Hundred Men Put at Work-Other Plants to Start Up.

JOLIET, Ill., June 4 .- The Merchant Mill of the Illinois Steel Company started up this morning, putting about five hundred of the unemployed men back at work. The repairs on the conmen back at work. The repairs on the converter and rod mills are complete, and it is said that the entire plant is to be put into operation this week. The "hot mills" at the American Tin Plate plant started this morning, giving employment to about three hundred and fifty men. Nearly two hundred additional men were put at work at the Joliet plant of the American Steel and Wire Company to-day, and the local mills are running at nearly their full capacity.

MUSCULAR PASTOR.

"For years I have not been able to drink coffee, as it made me very nervous and gave me a headache. No one loved coffee more than I and it was a severe trial to abandon its use. Nearly three years ago I saw Postum Cereal Coffee advertised and concluded to try it. "I have been so well pleased with it and its

healthful effects that I have used it ever since. I carry packages with me when I visit other I carry packages with me when I visit other places.

"When I began to drink Postum, my muscles were flabby, as my habits are sedentary, but for the past two years my muscles have been hard and I never felt stronger in my life than I do now at sixty years of age, and I attribute my strength of muscle to constant use of Postum. I drink it three times a day. I feel so enthusiastic about Postum that I cannot recommend it too highly wherever I go. Wishing you great success, yours truly."

Rev A. P. Moore, 474 Rhode Island St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The reason Postum builds up the human body to a prime condition of health, is that when coffee is left off, the drug effects of the poison disappear and the elements in Postum unite with albumen of the food to make gray matter and refill the delicate nerve centers all over the body and in the brain. This sets up a perfect condition of nerve health, and the result is that the entire body feels the effect of Adv.